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are correlated the stories of exploration, of piracy, of war and of disaster with which the inland seas abound. It is a wonderful story, carefully and interestingly told and illustrated with a large number of well-selected pictures.

R. M. BROWN.

Barbarous Mexico. By John Kenneth Turner. 340 pp., 18 illustrations. Charles H. Kerr & Company, Chicago, 1911. \$1.50.

It would be entirely proper to call the country which was described in "Fernando Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico, 1485-1547" (reviewed in the *Bulletin*, Vol. XLII, No. 9, pp. 693-695) *barbarous Mexico*; but in the course of four centuries a few changes have occurred which make the adjective in the title of Mr. Turner's interesting book seem harsh rather than apt. The author has brought to light some facts of great importance. At the same time it is to be regretted that he has not so thoroughly mastered his subject as to realize that it is quite unnecessary to "bear on" when dealing with such topics as the slaves of Yucatan (and, by the way, we cannot believe in a "*Camara de Agricola de Yucatan*," though quite ready to accept a *Camara de Agricultura*), the extermination of the Yaquis, the contract slaves of Valle Nacional, repressive elements of the Diaz machine, the Diaz-American press conspiracy, and American persecution of the enemies of Diaz.

M. W.

AFRICA

Sahara Algérien. (2 vols.) Par E. F. Gautier. Tome 1. x and 371 pp., 65 figures and maps, of which 2 maps in colors, and 96 photo-engravings. Large 8vo. 1908. Tome 2. iv and 326 pp., 83 figures and maps of which 1 map in colors, and 74 photo-engravings. Large 8vo. 1909. Arnold Colin, Paris. \$3.

The division of the Sahara into an Algerian and a Sudanese part which has been adopted for the two volumes of this report was originally an arbitrary one, and was caused by the difference of the respective itineraries of the two authors. Having traveled together for part of the way, while in the beginning Mr. Gautier, and at the end Mr. Chudeau, did a considerable amount of the traveling alone, each of them, when it came to the writing of the book, contributed the descriptions of those parts of the country which he knew best from personal acquaintance. Geographical reasons, however, justify that plan because, geologically as well as ethnologically, considerable differences exist between the two regions named. Whenever, as in the case of prehistoric ethnology, the absence of such differences calls for a joint treatment of the two divisions, either of the authors feels free to cover the whole territory in the respective chapters, regardless of the general division of labor.

Geologically, the northern division consists of Cretaceous and Devonian sandstones and limestones, while the more southerly and central districts of the Sahara are formed of metamorphic, archæan and eruptive rocks. The surface forms, too, are different. In the north, the quaternary deposits are cut by the deep and steep beds of the wadis, while farther south fossil dunes dominate. This would mean that in the north, the desert succeeded the steppe, while in the south the steppe succeeded the desert. The great number of stone axes found in these regions seem to indicate that in a comparatively recent past the climate of these regions was more favorable for agriculture than it is now; these axes are found together, as a rule, with iron implements allowing us to assume for these regions a longer duration (or later occurrence) of the neo-

lithic period than elsewhere, possibly down to about 2,000 years ago. As no fundamental climatic change has come to notice of these regions within that time, the author supposes that it was the progress of the dunes from the neighboring desert which brought about a change in the quality of the soil that put an end to the pursuit of agriculture in these regions.

The special part of the book is given over mainly to detailed descriptions of the individual landscapes, supplemented by chapters on the climate, zoology, botany, and commerce of the country. As to the future of these regions, the most critical aspect of the same is the impoverishment of its turbulent population who can no longer get their support from their soil. They are thus obliged to look for additional means of subsistence outside, which, in the past, meant mostly robbery. As this state of things cannot be allowed to last, a substitute for this source of revenue must be found, and as such the author proposes to encourage peaceful traffic between Algeria and the Sudan. For this reason, he objects to the plan of a trans-saharian railroad because it would kill what little overland traffic may be possible on this line, and to this traffic, not the speculation of a small group of his countrymen, the government ought to give every possible encouragement for the reason named above. Besides, caravan trade will, for a good many years to come, be perfectly sufficient for the commercial needs of the country, even with regard to through traffic.

The books are finely illustrated and supplied with special maps. They are in every respect a very welcome addition to the special geography of the French Sahara.

M. K. G.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Sir Joseph Banks: The "Father of Australia." By J. H. Maiden. 237 pp., many illustrations and map. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., London, and William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer, Sydney, 1909. 6s.

Banks has long been called "The Father of Australia," but, in that continent, his name has been overshadowed by its association with that of Cook. In recent years there is a tendency more adequately to recognize his services and this appreciative work will emphasize that tendency. It is a curious fact that his drawings of the plants collected in Cook's first voyage and his descriptions of them, to which he gave great care, were not published till eighty years after his death. This book tells just what Banks added to our knowledge of the world, not only in Australia, but also in Newfoundland and Iceland, where he explored Mt. Hecla, the Geysers, and other remarkable features of the island. But it was to Australia that Banks rendered the most distinguished service, and more than half of the book is given to his contributions to the exploration and the development of that continent. First of all he was a scientific man, a botanist mainly, and prominence is given in this book to his work in botany and horticulture.

The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii. Their variously recorded History to the present Time. By William T. Brigham. vii and 222 pp., 67 plates of photographs, 101 figures in the text, index and map. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Mission. Vol. ii, No. 4. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, 1909.

The volume is copiously illustrated with good photographs well worth preserving for the light they throw on these Hawaiian volcanoes. The author,